

## Democratic-Northwest.



THE NEXT MORNING FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called "Shiloh's Cure." All druggists sell it, and it is also sold by mail. Write to the publishers for the full particulars. In order to be sure you get the genuine, write to the publishers for the full particulars. In order to be sure you get the genuine, write to the publishers for the full particulars.

**SHILOH'S CURE.**  
Cures Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Large Size, Back or Chest Shiloh's Powerful Plaster will give great satisfaction. -25 cents.

**SHILOH'S VITALIZER.**  
Mrs. T. S. Haverhill writes: "I have used Shiloh's Vitalizer for a long time, and it has done me much good. It is a most valuable remedy for a debilitated system. I can truly say that it is the best medicine I ever used. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents."

**SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.**  
Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and cure you. Price 50 cents. This is the best remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, or Uterus. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by mail on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

## PROTECTION'S FRAUD

COLONEL M'CLURE MAKES SOME UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS.

He Does Not Theorize, but Gives Actual Facts and Figures of Wages in the Protected and Unprotected Industries in the City of Philadelphia.

The following extract from the great speech of Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, recently delivered in the City of Brotherly Love, deals in an able manner with the wages paid in protected and unprotected industries:

I have shown alike from Mr. McKinley's argument in favor of cheapening free sugar by repealing tariff taxes, and by the wonderful progress made in journalism, a heavily taxed and entirely unprotected industry, that high protective tariffs do not cheapen commodities. If there is any merit in a protective policy at all it must be in the advancement of the wages of labor, and it is a fact that I here assert, after a careful study of the whole question, that the best paid industries in this country are those that are taxed as consumers without any protection whatever for their labor.



COLONEL A. K. M'CLURE.

On this point I challenge successful contradiction, and it is not only true in this country, but it is true in every other country of the world. In Europe every leading nation, excepting England, maintains some form of protective policy. Of course they do not fall into such quagmires as the McKinley tariff, but they are careful of their own industries, and when they propose to protect them they protect them without oppressive taxation upon the people. It is a fact also that Governor McKinley must know, for he has studied the question in all its variations, that wages in manufacturing industries in free trade England are much higher than the wages paid in the same industries in any of the protective countries of Europe.

There is no need, however, to theorize on this question nor to go from home to ascertain facts. Philadelphia has the largest proportion of manufacturing industries and skilled labor of any city on the continent, and it also has an equal proportion of skilled labor in non-protected industries. Here is where a protective tariff should exhibit its beneficial results in the highest degree, and if it fails to be beneficial to labor in this city it must be a failure everywhere. The way to ascertain the truth is to look at the wages of labor in our protected and in our non-protected industries under our own eyes.

If Governor McKinley will spend an hour with me on the new Times building, now in course of erection on Sansom street above Eighth, I will introduce him to the skilled and unskilled labor employed on it, and Allen Rorke, the builder, who is yet green with his laurels as chairman of the Republican city committee, will exhibit him the pay list of the non-protected but heavily taxed labor employed. Here are the daily wages and hours of labor of the non-protected workmen engaged on that structure:

Hours.	Daily wages.
Stonemasons.....	\$3.25 to \$3.75
Bricklayers.....	\$3.75 to \$4.00
Carpenters.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Plumbers.....	\$3.25 to \$3.50
Plasterers.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Stonemasons.....	\$3.25 to \$3.50
Roofers.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Painters.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Hod carriers.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00
Biggers.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00
Laborers.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50

After having ascertained the wages paid to these non-protected and highly taxed workmen I will take him to the composing room of The Times, where every expert printer can earn \$4 per day of eight hours, with steady work from January to January, and special experts can earn as high as \$5 per day. All of these workmen are highly taxed on everything that they consume. There

is not an article of clothing that is not enhanced in price by tariff taxes for every man, woman and child of their families. Their homes are taxed from the stone in the cellar to the shingle on the roof. Their carpets, their beds, their furniture of every kind, their china, their kitchen utensils, the glass in their windows, cutlery on their tables, their curtains, their bedding and everything in their house from cellar to garret is an object lesson of the taxation that is imposed upon American labor. To them tariff taxes are all loss and no profit, and they belong to an overwhelming majority of the industrial people of the land, who are not in any way beneficiaries, or even claimants as beneficiaries, under a protective tariff.

Now let us look at the protected industries of Philadelphia. Of these the woolen industry is one of the most important, and if Governor McKinley will turn to Superintendent Porter's census bulletin No. 139 he will find that the following average wages are paid in the woolen industry in the states named:

State.	Per year.	Per week.
Alabama.....	\$130	\$3.06
Arkansas.....	201	3.86
Ohio.....	242	4.43
Virginia.....	270	4.98
New Jersey.....	324	6.42
New York.....	330	6.48
Pennsylvania.....	355	6.83
Washington.....	375	7.23
Wisconsin.....	420	8.40

It will be seen that the average wages of labor in the woolen industry of Pennsylvania is \$355 per year or \$6.83 per week or about \$1.15 per day. Of course these figures include stoppages of mills and the many other interruptions which occur in manufacturing enterprises, and the ordinary earnings per week of labor employed in that industry may be accepted as considerably more than Mr. Porter's table fixes it, but it is none the less the truth that the average earnings are correctly given. As compared with the non-protected printers of this city, the earnings of our woolen workers are not 50 per cent. of the earnings of compositors, and it is a fact that the hod carriers employed on The Times building today receive from 25 to 30 per cent. more wages than the average wages paid in our woolen mills.

What is true of the woolen industry is absolutely true of every protected industry in the city of Philadelphia. There is not a single great manufacturing establishment here that pays an average of weekly wages equal to the hod carriers of our non-protected labor, and yet we are told that high tariff taxes make labor prosperous. The McKinley tariff increases tariff taxes on woollens very largely, some to as high as 135 per cent., and among the articles most highly taxed are women's apparel most commonly in use. This was done, as Mr. McKinley declares, to protect the American workmen against the pauper labor of Europe. The increased tariff taxes were levied avowedly to increase wages.

If honestly administered, the McKinley tariff should have increased the wages of every protected laborer in Philadelphia, and yet Mr. McKinley must know, if he has inquired of his friends who entertained him at the Manufacturers' club, that in very few if any instances have wages been increased in woolen mills, and in many instances they have been decreased since the passage of his tariff to give increased protection and logically to increase wages to labor. What is due to labor from a protective tariff is, first, the wages for like labor in Europe, and second, the tariff taxes levied to pay the difference in the cost of labor here. Has that been done? Has labor received that which congress, as avowed by Governor McKinley himself, declared it entitled to and levied taxes upon the people to pay it?

But in a large number of our highly protected industries in this city wages have been reduced, since the passage of the McKinley tariff, and in some of them very largely. In a number of our upholstery, curtain and novelty establishments, on which the McKinley tariff taxes were increased 35 per cent., there have been severe reductions in wages of labor, ranging from 10 up even as high as 50 per cent., and in our carpet industry, on which increased tariff taxes were levied by the McKinley bill, it requires hard and steady work for weavers to earn over ten dollars per week.

I have carefully studied the history of our varied Philadelphia industries during the last two years since the tariff taxes were largely increased, and the results for labor that I can find anywhere, with the rarest exceptions, are that former wages have been maintained, while in very many instances there have been reductions of the wages of labor, and in some instances very large reductions.

I would be glad indeed if I could exhibit better results for our Philadelphia protected industries. People are taxed to the highest extent in time of peace ostensibly to maintain prosperous labor, but the painful fact stands out clear as the sun in unclouded noonday that it is the non-protected and heavily taxed labor of this city that is prosperous, while the highly protected labor must be content with almost starvation wages.

Cleveland is No Temporalizer. Mr. Cleveland has accomplished a splendid result with the aid of his friends and the good democratic sense of Tammany leaders, and settled all questions of dispute that may have existed between the two wings. What that settlement was predicted upon we know not, but we do know enough of Mr. Cleveland and his past record of stubborn and unyielding adherence to principle and honor that any adjustment he has agreed to is founded upon an understanding which in no wise departs from his known and proven character of faithfulness to duty and honor—first to his country, next to his party and lastly to himself.—Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

No Such Incentive Necessary. With unconscious humor the Albany Journal argues that if the present apportionment is permitted to stand it is likely to tempt the Republicans when they get into power to do something worse. Such reasoning has, however, no weight, because history shows that they do not require any such temptation to gerrymander the state. Had they not an inborn disposition to do this sort of thing the outrageous apportionment that has enabled them for years to elect a senate and an assembly in the face of a large Democratic majority for governor would have been abolished long ago.—Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.

Republicans Must Too the Mark. Mr. Blaine advises the Republicans to steer clear of the tariff question and push other issues to the front. But there

will not be permitted to do it. They have fastened a robber tariff on the country that was bought and paid for by the plutocrats; they have introduced the infancy in their national platform, and they have got to stand up squarely and face it, even if they see plainly that—as Mr. Blaine fears—the verdict of 1892 will be reaffirmed in 1892. No dodging will be allowed.—St. Louis Republic.

Everything Going for Cleveland. The south is solid for Cleveland. New York, Indiana and Connecticut are all right for him, and all indications point to New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and California voting for the ex-president's return to the White House.—Columbus (O.) Daily Press.

## CAMPAIGN SONGS.

East Efforts in the New World's Prize Competition. [Air—"Maryland, My Maryland."] Come rally, boys, from hill and plain, For Cleveland, for Cleveland; The watchword is Reform again, For Cleveland, for Cleveland. We'll vote our banners in the air, And at the polls we'll do our share, We'll cast our ballots solid there For Cleveland, for Cleveland.

Come from the workshop and the mine For Cleveland, for Cleveland; Join in the Democratic line For Cleveland, for Cleveland. "Protection" surely is a lie, The tariff will knock you high, We'll cast our ballots by and by For Cleveland, for Cleveland. Throughout the land we'll shout and sing For Cleveland, for Cleveland; For victory is just the thing For Cleveland, for Cleveland. Old Benjamin will surely rout And send the force bill up the spout, The hillion president turn out, With Cleveland, with Cleveland.

Reform's Fair Sun. [Air—"John Brown's Body."] Reform's fair sun is rising and the darkness fades away, Protection born of ignorance expires beneath its noon shall crown the glory of our nation's brightest day. As we go marching on.

CHORUS. Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah! With our march on the engine weighs 218,000 pounds. It will run between Cheyenne and Laramie over the continental divide where a grade of ninety-five feet to the mile has to be surmounted.

Bermuda is endeavoring to make a monopoly treaty with our government. Smallpox has broken out in the general hospital in Toronto. Where it came from is not known.

President Young, of the National League, says base ball players must accept a reduction of salaries or the game will be forced to the wall. Patrick Egan, our Chilean minister, now en route home, is the bearer of the claims treaty to settle differences between the United States and Chile. The president of each country is to appoint a commissioner and they third. The decisions are to be final.

A unique club of New York capitalists proposes to charter an ocean liner for a seven months' cruise, beginning in January. The vessel will afford all conveniences to 300 passengers, who will pay about \$100 apiece. All the world's seacoast points of interest are to be visited.

Crimes and Casualties. William Scullin, of Oneonta, N. Y., cut his wife's throat in a fit of jealousy. Near Bordentown, N. J., Mrs. Brown strangled her own child and two of William Bowker's. She is insane.

Newbury, L. I., Mrs. Toner and her baby perished in their residence. Coal oil lamp exploded.

Near Huntington, W. Va., Mrs. Jane Pike shot her niece, the two eight and ten-year-old daughters of Charles Billups. The oldest may die. Old feud between the families.

Boilers in the Carbon Iron works, Pittsburgh, exploded, wrecking the buildings. The accident occurred during the change of crews and the mill was deserted. Other wise the loss of life would undoubtedly have been heavy, as 300 men were employed near by.

A race war may result in Oklahoma because the negroes object to separate schools for their children. After the smoke of many revolvers had cleared away at a fandango at Kyle, Tex., Saturday night, Tom Porter, an American, and three Mexicans were found dead.

Mexican coffee planters at San Benito are short of labor, and are importing Gila Indians, who they have under contract for three years at \$7 per month.

Frank Cooley, the leader of the Cooley gang of desperadoes in Pennsylvania, was shot and killed by Sheriff McCormick at his father's home between Fairchance and Smithfield, Pa., Sunday. He and Jack Ramsey, another leader, were discovered in a field full of stumps. After ten shots had been fired, the sheriff shot Cooley through the heart. Ramsey escaped but later was captured.

Political. A special to the New York Herald from Shelbyville, Ind., says that M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad, has written a private letter declaring that his company will fight the Democratic state ticket. Orders have been issued which militate against Democratic meetings.

The South Carolina Republican state convention adopted a resolution to the effect that with a "free ballot and a fair count" the state of South Carolina would be placed in the column of Republican states by a majority of 40,000 votes, but named no ticket.

Judge Graham will neither affirm or deny a report that he will vote for Cleveland, despite his sympathy with the populists.

Fires. The greater portion of Fort Bragg, Cal., burned Tuesday night. Carterland, N. Y., had a big fire. Styles & Jenks' woolen mills, at Warren, Mass., burned.

Thirty-small cottages were burned in New Orleans. Loss \$75,000. The business portion of Runkles, Ia., burned. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$30,000. One hundred and thirty buildings were consumed.

Deaths. Mayor E. H. Evans, old settler and famous Irish fighter at Garden City, Minn. Ex-Judge Theodore W. Barnett, of Indiana, at the St. Claire House, New York, of apoplexy. He was eighty-four.

Dr. John H. Douglass, General Grant's family physician, is dead. Joseph Ernest Renan, the distinguished French philologist and author, is dead.

Personal. The widow of Charles Stewart Parnell is ill at Waltham, near Brighton, England. Patrick Egan, our minister to Chili, sailed from Colon, for New York, Wednesday.

Ex-President Cleveland is in New York. Foreign. Mr. Stewart Knill was elected lord mayor of London. He is a Catholic.

Found Rich Nickel Ore. DULUTH, Oct. 4.—It has just been learned here that the Gunflint Lake Iron company, while exploring for iron on the East Vermilion range, discovered large deposits of nickel. Specimens assayed here show 9 per cent. metal, which is 8 per cent. richer than the famous Sudbury nickel.

## Fail to do Our Duty.

Everybody has at times failed to do their duty towards themselves. Hundreds of lady readers suffer from sick headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, and female troubles. Let them follow the example of Mrs. H. Herberster, Stevens Point, Wis., who for five years suffered greatly from nervous prostration and sleeplessness, tried physicians and different medicines without success. But one bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine caused sleep every night and she is feeling like a new person. Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, Laramie City, Wyoming, who tried all other remedies, declares that after three weeks' use of the Nervine for Headache, Nervous Prostration, etc., she was entirely relieved. Sold by Isa Laist. Trial Bottle Free.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

A Collection of Interesting Items on Various Subjects, Especially Prepared for the Hasty Reader.

Legal steps are being taken to break up the coal trust.

The production of wines from Indiana vineyards will be very large this year.

Numerous quarrels occur daily between the union and non-union men employed by the bridge inspectors in Pittsburgh.

It is thought that ex-Chief of Police Anderson, of Somerset, Ky., who assassinated Editor Rucker, has skipped to Mexico.

A number of colored persons of both sexes have applied for matriculation at the Chicago university. There is to be no color regulation.

The work of construction will soon be commenced on the proposed electric railway up Mount Popocatepetl.

At Terre Haute, Ind., a regulation track, Nancy Hanks treated a mile in 2:04, breaking her own record made at Independence, Ia., on a kite-shaped track. Over 10,000 people were present.

The transmission of mails by pneumatic tubes is to be tested in Philadelphia shortly.

Major Handy has received notices from nearly every great newspaper in the world that special representatives will be in Chicago to attend the ceremonies Oct. 31.

The remains of Jonathan Bass, the ossified man, have been placed in a vault at the cemetery at Lockport, N. Y., which is simply a great burglar-proof safe. It was feared the doctors or the museums might be after him.

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## BLACKS AGAINST WHITES.

## A Bloody Insurrection on a Mississippi Plantation.

CLARKDELL, Miss., Oct. 4.—Sheriff Harris, of this place, on Sunday, with a posse of twenty-seven men went to Friar's Point to J. K. Wilkinson's plantation and put down an insurrection of the negroes against the whites. Two colored men were killed outright and nine captured.

In addition to the two men killed, several are said to be mortally wounded. The blacks took to the brush and are still out, all armed. None of the whites are reported hurt. From confessions made by some of the prisoners it is learned that they have organized an order among themselves, comprising the whole neighborhood, with passwords and grips, with the avowed purpose of killing the whites. The greatest excitement prevails. The colored men are thoroughly organized, and fears are entertained that the end has not been reached. Mr. Sessions, manager of the plantation, was fired upon three times, but was not hurt. The town is without telegraphic facilities.

## Sale of Bonds.

## COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Henry County, Ohio, October 4, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, in the Court House, at Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio, until

Friday, October 21st, 1892,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of a series of Henry County Special Road Improvement Bonds, to wit:

Thirty-five Bonds of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) to be known as Platnick Township Road Improvement Bonds, the total par value of said Bonds being Nineteen Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars (\$19,500.00).

Said Bonds to bear date of November 1st, 1892, and Thirteen of said Bonds shall become due and payable in three years after date, and Twenty-two of said Bonds shall become due in fifteen years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Board of County Commissioners of said Henry County, at any time after ten years after the date thereof; to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coupons attached. Interest and principal payable at the office of the Treasurer of said Henry County, at Napoleon, Ohio.

Said Bonds are issued in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the County of Henry to improve the roads of said County," passed March 24th, 1886, (O. L. Vol. 51, page 579) and accepted by a majority of the qualified voters of Platnick township, at a regular election held on the 24th day of April, 1891, and by virtue of a series of resolutions adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of said Henry County.

Witnesses will be required to specify the number of Bonds bid for, and the amount of premium offered, and the aggregate amount, including premium which is offered for all of said Bonds (not over each bid shall be accompanied with a check of deposit duly indorsed, or an accepted draft for One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), on the bank of J. C. Saur & Co., or David Meekins & bank, both of Napoleon, O., as a guaranty, that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and the Bonds bid for taken up by the party so bidding. Said Bonds will not be sold for less than their par value, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commissioners of Henry Co., O. J. H. REEL, County Auditor.

## COURT RECORD.

Times Fixed for Holding Court

—IN THE—

Third Judicial Circuit

—OF THE—

STATE OF OHIO,

For the Year A. D., 1893.

STATE OF OHIO, Third Judicial District.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit for the year 1893, be fixed as follows, to wit:

Allen county on the 4th day of April and the 20th day of November.

Arapahoe county on the 17th day of April and the 24th day of September.

Crawford county on the 31st day of January and the 25th day of September.

Defiance county on the 7th day of March and the 19th day of October.

Hancock county on the 23rd day of May and the 5th day of December.

Hardin county on the 21st day of March and the 12th day of October.

Henry county on the 28th day of February and the 17th day of October.

Loyan county on the 14th day of February and the 5th day of October.

Marion county on the 24th day of January and the 3rd day of October.

Meeker county on the 25th day of April and the 13th day of November.

Panhandle county on the 13th day of March and the 23rd day of October.

Putnam county on the 25th day of March and the 31st day of October.

Seneca county on the 9th day of May and the 25th day of November.

Union county on the 21st day of February and the 10th day of October.

Van Wert county on the 1st day of May and the 25th day of October.

Wyandot county on the 17th day of January and the 26th day of September.

Said terms to begin at 9 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS REEL, County Auditor, Judges.

HENRY W. SENNY, Columbus, O., Sept. 20, 1892.

THE STATE OF OHIO, Henry County.

I, D. C. BROWN, Clerk of the Circuit Court, within and for said county, hereby certify that the foregoing order is taken and copied from the original order of said Court, and the same appears on its journal, and that the same has been compared by me with said original order, and is a true and correct copy thereof.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court at my office, in the Court House, in Napoleon, in aforesaid county, this 14th day of September, A. D., 1892.

D. C. BROWN, Clerk.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Josiah Kiger, as executor of Bennet Kiger, has filed a final account of his administration, which will be for hearing and settlement October